Coallandet Mude.

AND DEAF MUTE'S COMPANION.

In Independent Monthly Journal,---- Drinted to the Interests of Jeaf Mutes.

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The Gallaudet-Guide,

DEAF MUTE'S COMPANION, Published on the First of every month by OF DEAF MUTES.

Devoted to the interests of Deaf Mutes in particular, but designed to contribute to the information of all.

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ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES .- Yesterday morning the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church, preached the eighth anniversary sermon, in which the past history of the Church and its prospects for the future were given. The statistics of the past year are as follows:-

Number of families, about 75; individuals, 600, 150 deaf mutes; average attendance on Sunday services, 450 to 500; services for deaf mutes, in the afternoon, 50 to 60; baptisms, adults, 10, 5 deaf mutes; infants, 33, 11 children of deaf mute parents; total, 48; confirmed, 30, 11 deaf mutes; marriages, 14. 2 deaf mutes; burials 22, 2 for deaf mutes and 2 for children of deaf mutes; communicants admitted, 22, 9 deaf mutes; received, 47,1 deaf mute; present number, 141, 43 deaf mutes. The building fund received from the offerings in this Church, \$2,541 28; from subscriptions and donations, \$3,736 60; total, \$11,277 84; balance in treasury, \$40,80. Parish fund-receipts from offerings, \$1,734 02; Trinity Church, \$300; subscriptions, &c., \$274 48; total, \$2,308 50; payments, \$2,308 50. The fund for the sick and poor, has left in tant occasions, and brings out their true thing, but the giving of the moral law the treasury a balance of \$27. The offerings of 53 Sundays of the parochial If we watch the current of events. we year amount to \$4,385 58. Total raised will find that trifles lighter than straws tles. through the year, \$13,376 06. This are often the feathers that turn the scale Church owes \$46,000 on two mortgages, with a floating debt of about \$1,300. ings and consequences; and things that would pay off the debt. To get this sum the free-will offerings made from time to time in the Church are relied on, the dollar subscriptions by their deafmute agent, the subscriptions and donations coming constantly in from those who have become interested in the cause, the offerings of other churches, and upon the plan of obtaining 100 \$100 subscriptions, and also upon bequests.

Mr. Gallaudet stated that it was a little more than a century since educational establishments for deaf mutes were bethese was that of the Abbe De L'Eppe, in Paris. This celebrated teacher gath-

erica for this class of persons. In 1814, soon followed by denser daraness. We shall find by careful noticing of things, the late Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, L. that great and valuable results are usustopped a while at Sicard's institution in in a dew-drop not bigger than a tear.-Clerc, an accomplished French deaf work, often, of very little animals, that build them up slowly from the bottom of that one institution of the kind would the whole ocean. Nothing is more cerare now upward of twenty, all using the moral world, and upon eternity, is like to conceive the idea of offering public moral and social machinery, that there prayer by means of the sign-language. The mother of the present Mr. Gallaudet was a deaf mute, as also, is his wife. He was also an instructor in the deaf years. Indeed, he says, the sign-lan- of two nations. The satisfied an apple guage seems more natural to him than led to the world's fall and the falling of any other. The Rector was assisted in an apple to the world's philosophy. The the services by Dr. S. R. Johnson, Prof. in the Episcopal General Seminary in New York, and Bishop Delanceys of the The Church was well filled. It is a very neat and handsome edifice and admirably adapted for deaf-mute services, as there are no obstructions from pillars.

N. B .- St. Ann's Church, is situated in 18th Street, a little west on the 5th Avenue, New York. The service for deaf-mutes, is at 3 o'clock, P. M. every Sunday. A course of lectures by scientific and literary gentlemen, (interpreted for deaf-mutes by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet.) will begin Oct. 24th, in the lectureroom under the Church, and be continued on Wednesday evenings during the coming will ter and spring.

LITTLE THINGS.

great occasions to occur, when they can the sum, but measured by their motive, bring their powers into full exercise, and they were perhaps the largest contribushow themselves to the world at once; tion ever made to Christian charity. but they rarely have that opportunity. It is fidelity in little things that prepares one to take advantage of more imporpower, and renders them successful. of character and destiny. Things that seem small are often great in their bear-With the pledges received, \$43,000 are deemed great are actually small and degrading.

It is the little things, gradually growing in the moulder's hands, that fashion all the great events of this world, either for good or evil. Rev. Wm. Warren has written upon this subject, and his writings will illustrate our introductory an operative; whereas the working man better than any thing we might say ourselves. We give his words:

"The vast events and phenomena of earth are gradual in their progress and As it is, we make both ungentle, the one slow in their growth; whatever comes envying, the other despising his brother; to pass suddenly, commonly passes away and the mass of society is made up of suddenly. Jonah's gourd grew up in a morbid thinkers and miserable workers. night but perished in the morning. Startling theories and speculations that be made healthy, and it is only by gun in Europe. The most important of break forth upon the world like the sun thought that labor can be made happy, from behind a cloud, or like the lightning and the two cannot be separated with that turns the night and the cloud into impunity. All profession should be lib-

tem which is now adopted, with such the world, and dash or simalong the happy results, in all institutions in Am- times like meteors or the anthings, are L. D., father of the speaker, became ally of gradual growth, from slight origimuch interested in a sweet little girl liv- nal causes. The little leaven, in its ing in Hartford, who had early lost the gradual operations, leavens the whole faculty of hearing and of speech from great tree, under the branches of which an attack of scarlet fever. He tried to the birds of heaven conic and shelter instruct her, and partially succeeded. themselves. The vast river rolls on to From this his attention was turned to the sea; it leaps cataracta, floats navies, the subject of instructing deaf mutes, impels mighty machinery, and inundates wild regions of country; but it started until finally he made a voyage to Europe, it may be, in the crevice of a rock, or Paris, and the next year returned to this Great islands and archipelagoes, the country, bringing with him Mr. Laurent seat, perhaps, of mighty empires, are the mute. In 1816, the Rev. T. H. Gallau- the sea. It is said that a whisper slightly det opened the American Asylum, for stirs the air all around the globe. Touch Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford. It was the restless sea anywhere with the tip called "America," as it was supposed of your finger, and you move relatively tain than that our every word, and act, suffice for the whole country. There and whisper, in its influence upon the same system of signs. He was the first the results just named. Such is the is needed often only the touching, of a match, the pressing of or turning of a valve, to start a tremendous train of consequences. The pebble from the sling of a shepherd boy, which he picked up & dumb institution in this city for fifteen out of a little brook, was pulittle thing, out it decided the fate - * armies and mariner's needle and its play are little matters, but the discovery of great continents, and the carrying on of the world's commerce, are not little matters Western Diocese of New York, made a The nice touches and shades given by the a few remarks recommending the cause. skilful artist to his painting, are little matters, but littles here make perfection The Sculptor does not mould the countenance at once. A thousand blows roughcast it, says one, and ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it, and bring out the exact features and the living expression. It is the work of time So do human influences and actions chisel out slowly our fixed character and habits. Every day adds something to the slow work. The little dropping insensibly wears the solid rock that laughs at the storm and defies the surges of the sea. Achan's wedge of gold was a little deposited for future use. Some persons are always hoping for two mites of the poor widow were a lit-The colors in Joseph's coat were little things, but his reigning over Egypt was not. The ark of bulrushes was a little was not; leading Israel from bondage to Canaan was not. There is power in lit-

Working and Thinking .- It is no less a fatal error to despise labor, when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always, in these days, trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always thinking and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman, and the other ought always to be thinking, and the thinker often to be working; and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. Now it is only by labor that thought can flame, soon sift upon the earth their ex- eral, and there should be less pride felt exercise of high endowments. ered up the natural signs of his pupils piring ashes. Excitements in the church in peculiarity of employment, and more and formed them into that beautiful sys- or State that spring themselves upon in excellence of achievement.—Ruskin. fixed purpose, passes away without leaving

[From the Monthly Religious Magazine.] THE DEW.

BY REV. JONES VERY. 'Tis not the copious rains alone Which bless the parched soil; The gentle dews, that nightly fall, Reward the sower's toil. Unseen, unheard, the dews descend, Like slumber on the mind; And on the thirsty hills and fields A blessing leave behind. In the cool stillness of the night The drooping plants revive, The grass and every tender herb With their sweet influence thrive. See, lifted on each pointed blade, How bright the dew drops shine! And learn in trusting, humble faith, To trace the Hand Divine. That, though no clouds their fulness drop, In answer to our prayer:

Still we may own, from day to day,

Our God for us doth care.

ENGINEERING OF SPIDERS. Some days since, while writing in my office, my attention was directed to a small spider descending from the under side of a table in the corner of the room, where it had stationed itself unmolested. A large horse-fly, many times too large for the spider (which was very small) to manage, had by some means become disabled and lay upon the floor. The spider descended to the fly, and with some caution began to entangle it in its web, and soon had it completely bound. The spider then ascended to the table, and soon descended again; and thus continued to ascend and descend for some time, fastening the fly more completely each time it returned. Soon, however, it ceased descending, and appeared to be busily employed at its station near the table. I could not conceive what its obect was in passing about so very activey; but imagine my surprise, when in a short time, I saw the fly leave the floor, and begin to ascend towards the table. This was soon explained. The spider attached a number of cords to the fly, extending from the table, and by stretcheach to its greatest tension, and confining the upper end, the elasticity of all the cords (some fifty or more) was combined in raising the fly. By continuing the process of tightening one cord at a time, in some fifteen or twenty minutes the fly was raised to the table, and there

Here was a lesson in mechanics taught by a spider: and where is the difference in principle between this machine of the spider, and the cord as used with a number of pulleys by a man? The spider, as he had no pulleys to use one long cord, and tighten the whole by applying a force at one end, as a man does, effected the same object by using a number of cords, and tightening one at a time, thus obtaining the force of them all.-Exchange,

EMPLOYMENT.

It is dangerous for a man of superior ability to find himself thrown on the world without some employment. The restlessness inherent in genius being left thus undirected by any permanent influence, frames to itself occupations out of accidents. Moral integrity sometimes falls a prey to the want of a fixed pursuit, and the man who receives his direction in active life from the fortuitious impulse of circumstances. will be apt to receive his principles likewise from chance.

Genius, under such guidance, attains no noble ends, but resembles rather a copious spring conveyed in a fallen aqueduct, where the waters continually escape through the frequent crevices, and waste themselves ineffectually on their passage. The law of nature is here as elsewhere, binding, and no powerful results ever ensue from the trivial

The finest mind, when thus destitute of a

permanent traces of its existence losing its energy, by turning aside from its course it becomes as harmless and inefficient as the lightning, which of itself irresistible, may yet be rendered powerless by a slight con-

NEAPOLITAN COURAGE -The Neapolitans deserted even the gallant Murat at the first volley, when he led them against the Austrians at Tolentino, and they shouted victory or death, till they heard the whistling of the balls. They can do nothing but run away, murder from behind a hedge, and burn or plunder towns they are unable to hold. And yet, to look on in the ranks, they are among the finest, the best dressed, and most accurately drilled troops in the world. General Church, an English officer, who obtained credit by raising and equipping for our service two battalions of Albanians, something on the old Greek model of costume, and who after Ferdinand the fourth's return to Naples, became his adjutant general, urged him perpetually to come and look at his guards, newly disciplined and bedizened with lace and frippery as if they had been carefully unpacked from bandboxes. The King at length complied, muttering that it was an ineffable seceatura, fell asleep in his carriage while they were marching past, and being jogged up at the close, complimented his indefatigable lieutenant (who had ridden up to him for the purpose) saying. "General Church, I am infinitely obliged to you; you have done wonders. They look and move like demigods; but you'll never make them fight. Good morning." The old gentleman knew his men of old, and was too experienced a sportsman to be taken in by appearances.—Dublin University Magazine.

DEATH IS A GRAND SECRET.

1. We know not beforehand when and how, and by what means we, or others, shall be brought to death; by what road we must go the way whence we shall not return, what disease, or what disaster will be the door to put us into the house of appointment for all living.

2. We cannot describe what death is; how the knot is untied between body and soul, nor how the spirit of man goes upward, to be we know not what, and live we know not how. With what a dreadful curiosity oes the soul launch out into the s ocean of eternity, and resign itself to an untried abyss! Let us make it sure that the gates of Heaven shall open to us on the other side of death, though it is a way we are to go but once.

3. We have no correspondence at all with separate souls, nor any acquaintance with their state. It is an unknown, undiscovered region to which they are removed. We can neither hear from them nor send to them. While we are here in a world of sense, we speak of a world of spirits as the blind do of colors, and as we move thither we shall be amazed to find how much we have been mistaken.

THE EXCITEMENT OF INTOXICATION

The love of narcotics and intoxicating compounds is so universal, that it may almost be counted as an instinct. Every nation has it in a greater or less degree; some in the shape of opium, some of smoke, some of drink, some in snuff; but from the equator to the snow line it exists, a trifle changed in dress, according to the climate, but always the same need, always the same desire. Kings have decreed punishments on the secular side; priests have anathemized on the spiritual; lawmakers have attempted to pluck out the habit, root and branch, from their people; but all to no goodman still goes on smoking, snuffing, and chewing, putting an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains, and finding immense satisfaction in a practice that makes him both an invalid and a madman, and never quits him until it has laid him fairly in the grave.

[Chambers' Journal.

THE GALLAUDET GUIDE

DEAF MUTE'S COMPANION.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

OUR PROSPECTS AND INTENTIONS .-Many of our friends, orally and by letter, have cheered our hearts, and lightened our labors, by their expressions of pleasure, and good will for the Guide, and we have been encouraged to believe that our little paper has done some good. We may have said or done some things, during the year, which we would not now say and do. With the experience we have obtained, we feel better qualified to conduct a journal, than we did before. We intend to enlarge the Guide at the commencement of the next year, if sufficient encouragement is given, and however grateful we may be for the warm and flattering commendations which we have received, they are not all we need. We need the more substantial evidences of approbation, furnished by a largely increased subscription list, and we ask our friends to do

We shall make it a point to give our readers an abstract of European and General news, and to give a space to Agriculture, with such facts in Science, as may be useful and interesting; we shall enlarge our corps of contributors, and try to improve the paper in all respects. We think the mutes should have a journal of their own, which shall advocate their rights, and lend its aid in all possible ways for their interest, advancement and improvement.

what they can for us.

We desire, as far as in us lies, to make the "Gallaudet Guide" a model newspaper in its peculiar way, but we cannot make it all we desire, without the aid of our hosts of friends to increase our subscription list.

We hope therefore, that our friends, and all others who feel an interest in the cause, will make an effort to extend our circula-

If they will talk to their neighbors, as they talk and write to us, we feel certain that they can do so easily, and thus benefit us, benefit their neighbors, benefit themselves, and aid a good cause.

The subscription price will be one dollar; please send in your orders without delay.

The annual report of the American . Asylum at Hartford, Conn., lies before us. Its issue was delayed by the ill health of the Principal. Whole number of pupils within the year, 264. Greatest number in attendance at one time, 227.

Total expenses for the year, \$50,613.61. The report has, as usual, a number of compositions written by the pupils. Among these is a first-rate one, in the shape of a letter, written by a member of the "Gallaudet High Class," which beats anything we ever saw in that way. The author of it bids fair to make his mark in the world in some way; we may insert it in the "Guide" at a future time, for the benefit of appreciating readers. Mr. David E. Bartlett, a former teacher in the Asylum, and long an assistant of Dr. Peet, in the New York Institution, has returned to his post. We congratulate the officers of the Asylum, on having secured so efficient a person, and hope they may long retain him. Mr. Melville Ballard, a young deaf mute, for some time past ateacher at Hartford, has left for a similar post in the Institution at Washington, D. C.

One of the teachers, Mr. Sutton, having resigned, his place is filled by Mr. J. L. Noyes, formerly of the Louisiana Institu-

There have been three deaths during the vear.

We acknowledge the receipt, from a friend, of a copy of the Annual Report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and

Whole number of pupils within the year, 357. Number remaining at close of the year, 298. Expenses, \$70,616.69.

The Report and Documents, make up a pamphlet of 88 pages. The parts which interest us most, are the "Valedictory Address." by Albert A. Barnes, a graduating member of the High Class, and now a teacher in the Institution, and an elegant poem by Mrs. Mary Toles Peet, entitled "The Castle of Silence."

We have received a copy of a paper, published at the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is entitled "The Deaf Mute Casket," and is the work of the pupils of the Institution; it is neatly got up under the superintendence of Mr.W. J. Palmer, the Principal.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Managers of this association, it was voted to have monthly lectures in their Room at Tremont Temple, to commence on the first Wednesday of November, and continue through the winter.

The first lecture will be delivered on Wed nesday evening, Nov 14th, by Amos Smith, Jr, Esq. Subject, Home and Home Influences.

The second lecture will be furnished on December 5th, by William Martin Chamberlain. Subject-Life, Travels, and Writings of John Kitto, D D. F S A.

Other lecturers will be procured in course of time, of which due notice will be given. The lectures will be reported for the

The July number of the "American Annals," has a number of interesting articles relating to deaf mutes and their instruction, besides notices of a large number of the Institutions in this country and in Europe, from which may be made an estimate of the progress of deaf-mute instruction and the favor with which it meets from public and private sources.

ACCIDENT.

Two or three weeks ago, Mrs. Albert Barnard, residing in Charlestown, Mass., was severely burned by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. Her dress caught fire, but was torn from her person by a visitor who was in the room at the time. Her face was slightly scorched, and one of her arms severely burned. She was doing well at last

George A Tirrell, of Weymouth, Ms. raised this season, from seed obtained of D P Clark, of Peterboro, N H, a French Pumpkin, weighing 73 lbs, besides some smaller ones of 20 and 25 pounds weight—Can any one beat it.

THE TATILER. LETTER VIII.

since I wrote last; and it has indeed has been quite busy in recording them in her pages- she rejecting all idle rumore affect here and abroad.

... In the Italian tragady-the war between Freedom and Despotism-thep lot oned for rout years, and the men to be Garibaldi took possession thickens. of Naples without bloodshed, and young Bomba (the King of Naples) retired with his troops to Gaeta, his last strong hold in the Neapolitan Kingdom. Soon after, in the northern part of the Roman Provinces, the Sardinians fought, conquered, and captured Gen. Lamoriciere, and his mercenaries,—mostly Irish, hired by the Papal Government. Almost at the same time, the Garibaldians experienced some reverses; but they have since, according to the latest news, received yesterday, repaired their defeats by brilliant victories over the enemy. This news, however, needs confirmation.

Austria kept quiet, though busy all era carried her to the time in polishing her guns, and piling cannon balls in all her Venetian fortresses; France added a considerable number of men, under the command of Gen. Guyon, to her soldiers, already stationed at Rome, to protect the trembling Pope from Garibaldi, who was heard to threaten an invasion of the "Eternal City."

Cavour. Count Cavour is Premier at the jolly Dunck Rocking Chair observes : the condition of his countrymen.

Both those eminent men are truly according to Garibaldi's letter, published rocking chair, that. at Naples, is the annexation of certain Italian Provinces, in particular, the city of Nice, to France, with the full consent of Cavour. This charge Cavour has since publicly denied. The quarrel is of a nature so serious, as to prevent the freedom of Italy; but there is much hope that its consequences will be averted, for the last report says Garibaldi has invited Victor Emanuel to come

Boston Dear Mute's Christian Union. over to Naples, and take authority, and that he, (Cr fridi,) is to retire from his army. If The Tattler wonders if his men could well afford to lose such a commander, on whom they doat. If in the last number of the Guide. There this report be true, and Victor Emanuel is too much truth in the article to be has accepted the invitation, the otherwise unavoidable conflict between the ed to the use of tobacco. A friend of Garibaldians and the French, will be mine, on reading that article, has rehappily prevented, and the prospect of solved to quit smoking, and to pray to freedom treety hout the Italian land, God for aid, in getting rid of that filthy will be brigger. Besides, it will reflect much credit on Garibaldi's patriotism and sagarity.

> As the curtain has not yet fallen, we, the "lookerston in Venice"—sit here with commen lable patience, on confounded baid benches, gazing vacantly at the bloom sulphurous smoke on the stage, which hides the actors from our eyes. As the smoke has not yet cleared away, the Tattler will turn the noses of question, that sowed the seed, and who your amiable readers from Italy to Sy-

> Fuad Pagha, the Turkish Premier, has hung by thus, nay, by hundreds, the scoundre's who committed such atrocities on the unfortunate Christians. entitled 'Laws of Health,' for insertion in Vive Fund Paoha! Indeed he is enti- the Guide, which go to show that tobactled to at least ten score, of black-eyed co smoke is a great nuisance to ladies and mush-scented Houris in Mahome- and delicate persons. tan Paradise.

occurred. Poor Walker is dead. This still, it is tobacco, and nothing else. remarkable Alibuster died a victim to That once white tobacco-pipe, is now as ter several ansaccessful invasions of the the corner of yonder fire-place, was different parts of Central America, he once white; it is now covered with a had the presumption to invade Hondu-dust which was deposited in smoking. ras, with a mere handful of deluded Taste or smell that dust, and you will men; he would some successes, but final- find it to be neither more nor less than ly was obliged to retire to a place where tobacco. Mr. Editor. —A month has elapsed he surrendered himself and his men to the officers of the English Navy; and all the internal cavities of the lungs, and been full of stirring events. History the English handed them over to the is the occasion of blackening four thoutender mareies of the Honduran Gov. sand square feet of membranous surface

> The un'usty General was condemned to be shall all colonel, to be imprise blackens a chimney. sent to the United States, under the promise never to attack any part of Central America again. The General was accordingly shot on the 12th of last month; he died like a hero, and a Roman Catholic, with a cracifix in his hands.

It would not be amiss to state, that he was once a very quiet and inoffensive man, practising medicine at New Orleans. He fell desperately in love be poisoned and remain poisoned. with a young deaf mute lady, distinguished for her versonal attractions and they have unusually strong constitutions, mental accomplishments. His love was do suffer much, while they are using not returned by her; but her mother, tobacco. They have hard colds, twinges taking a facey to him, urged her to accept his hand, Ere she said yea, chol- be, fevers.

bourne

No traveller returns."

Her untipiely death was a severe blow to poer Walker, and hence he turned fillibuster.

Remiescat in pace.

The Prince of Wales, the Tattler has seen with his bwa eyes; so has Madame Considerable uneasiness and anxiety Palette. As you know, ladies are good have been created in the hearts of all judges of men's beauty; she does not true friends of Italy, by the unfortunate think he is bidzome; but she declares misunderstanding between Garibaldi and he bows like a toyal prince. On this, the Court of Victor Emanuel. He is "though the Frince bows well, he does nt one of the greatest statesmen of this bow like New foundland dog. Vive age. He has done much in alleviating Baron Renfrey! He has my best wishes for his safe and happy return to "OLD patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his royal mother, and to his Cicero and Italy. The cause of their quarrel, was HOMER, at Gaford." A kind-hearted

Lincoln, Danglas, Bell and Breckinto their nostris, but thorny to their fingers; they have nt had a comfortable losing flesh every day. Poor Men. And the Redieg Chair echoes: "Poor Men."

RAPHAEL PALETTE.

New York, Oct. 1860.

For the Gallaudet Guide. EVILS OF TOBACCO.

I was very much pleased with a perusal of an article headed "Tobacco," contradicted, even by those most addictand debasing practice. I trust he will be successful in his resolution, though I know it is very hard for any person to quit using tobacco altogether, after having been initiated into the habit.

Thank God. I do not use tobacco in any form, and my father and brothers are exempt from this habit.

I fully agree with the author of the article, that "it was the devil beyond all is still the sole sower of all that is, or ever will be raised of this soul-contaminating vegetable."

I make some extracts on "Tobacco Smoke,' from one of Dr. Alcott's works,

"Tobacco smoke is something, it is On this post inent, notable events have tobacco. It is volatilized very finely; his egregious folly and obstinacy. Af- black as tobacco itself. That wall, at

> "A smoker forces tobacco smoke into there, just as he blackens his pipe, or the wall near which he sits: or as soot

> "There can be no doubt that the oil of tobacco is one of the most virulent poisons in nature. One or two drops of it will destroy many of the smaller animals.

"It is indeed not a little surprising that days and weeks and months, and sometimes many years, should pass away, and the delicate machinery of the lungs, and of the whole system, should

"True, most tobacco-smokers, unless of rheumatism, bilious attacks, or, it may

"Who is there among us, that has "That undiscovered country, from whose never inhaled a particle of tobacco smoke? He must be very young, or very much a recluse. The tobacco smoke I have inhaled, when in the presence of smokers, has poisoned my whole system, for the time, as certainly as it has theirs.

"It is a Christian law to love our neighbor, and our neighbor is our fellow man. Does he love his neighbor, who gradually, though it may be very slowly, poisons him? Is it a Christian duty to love our families, our wives and children? And do they love their families as they ought, who poison them by inches?

"How painful must be the thought,

to a conscientious tobacco-smoker, if MERRIE Essiand, to the open arms of such a person can be found, that many professedly Christian men and women are not only poisoning themselves, but poisoning those they most love, I mean, their very families. For how frequently ridge, are sult on beds of roses, sweet we find parents smoking in the presence of an asthmatic or consumptive child! "One species of meanness attaches wink, since their nomination. They are to the smoker of tobacco, which distinguishes him from most of the votaries of vice and crime. Few persons will be so mean as to prefer to steal from a

poor man rather than from a rich man.

railroad, or any steamboat, which makes provision for second-class passengers you will often find the tobacco-smoker so mean as to leave his own car, and go and puff his poison among those who. from their poverty and wretchedness. cannot help themselves; and who, as he well knows, are not allowed to complain.

According to the estimates of physicians, more than twenty thousand persons die every year, from the use of tobacco, in the United States. The physicians say that the use of tobacco exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence on the mind.

I have read in BALLOU'S MAGAZINE. that "tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to shun tobacco as a most deadly poison!"

I have written enough on the subject of tobacco for the present.

A MUTE TYPO. Philadelphia, Oct. 1860.

For the Gallaudet Guide.

MR. EDITOR:-I send you a few meagre facts relating to Deaf Mutes, which may be of sufficient interest to warrant their publication. They are gleaned from a journal kept by Francis Green, Esq., who was one of the first in this country to become interested in this class of persons. The immediate cause of his interest in their behalf was the fact that he had a son, who was deaf and dumb. At an early age, he placed him at the Academy of the Braidwoods, in Edinburgh, an institution for instructing such children, of which the reputation was quite extended. Here he remained nearly six years, and made rapid progress, -having acquired in the meantime the faculty of speech. As the father witnessed the great advantage gained by his son, he did not allow his pen to remain idle.

In 1783, while at school in London, and while his son was yet residing in Edinburgh, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Vox Oculis Subjecta-A Dissertation on the most curious and important Art of imparting Speech, and the knowledge of Language to the naturally Deaf, and (consequently) Dumb. With a particular Account of the Academy of Messieurs Braidwoods, of Edinburgh; and a Proposal to perpetuate and stend the Benefits thereof. Written by a Parent." London, 1783, 8vo. Shortly after its appearance, this pamphlet was noticed with commendation in the September number of the Gentleman's Magazine; -also in the Boston Magazine, for December, 1784, and January, 1785.

Leaving England in 1784, he took up his residence in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he lived,-filling several important offices,till 1797. We next find him at Medford, where he appears to have devoted his leisure hours to writing for the public journals on his favorite topic, and endeavoring to show the importance of instructing the Deaf and Dumb. Many articles from his pen may be found in the Boston papers, -particularly the New England Palladium, during the years 1803, 1804 and 1805. He made a translation of Abbe de l'Epee's book on the manner of instructing the Deaf and Dumb. He gathered returns from the ministers in the different towns in this State, which showed that there were seventy Deaf Mutes in Massachusetts alone ;-- and from these data he calculated that there were about five hundred in the United States.

Mr. Green was born in Boston, 21st August, 1742 (O. S.), graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1760, and died in Medford, 21st April, 1809.

It is easy to exclude the noontide light by closing the eyes, and it is easy to resist the And yet, in travelling on almost any clearest truth by hardening the heart.

For the Gallaudet Guide. MR. EDITOR:-The last number of the Guide now lies before me. It was not my desire for purpose, to take a flight into a controversy with Mute Typo, but as he condescended to notice my article, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a few words in reply, especially as he misinterpreted the sense of my closing remarks. The idea I meant to convey, was, that he who seeks to marry, merely to obtain a good house-keeper, is as much influenced by cupidity, as the sordid fortune hunter.

That fast young men are neither few or far between, no one at all conversant with large cities, will deny, while there is another club equal in number to the idle of our own sex, who loaf at street corners, and do nothing but stare and squirt tobacco juice upon the passer-by.

The cry against novels has become an devotion to duty, and incalculate precepts of usefulness upon every woman, whatever may be her station in life. In the pages of such a novel, Mute Typo will find the representative of a good wife as set forth by the members of the Coate's Lyceum. Although he doubtless regards the idea of looking into a novel with a shudder of holy horror.

I believe household duties are the best preservatives of a woman's health and well-being; while she attends to these she escapes the frivolity, sentimentality, and ennui attendant upon the idle butterfly of fashion.

And while I would have women proficient house-keepers, as well as thorough economists, well acquainted with the details of a respectable mode of living-I would also urge upon them the cultivathe best literature of the day. They will then not only render home pleasant and inviting by skilful housewifery and the embellishments of a cultivated taste, but enliven the home-circle with the resources of an intelligent, and well-informed mind. The society of such a woman cannot fail to exert an elevating influence upon all who may enjoy it. Says an elegant and practical writer upon this subject, "a well informed woman may generally be known, not so much by what she tells you, as by what she does not tell you, for she is the last to take pleasure in mere gossip, or to make vulgar allusions to the appearance, tions goes not along with the eating, drinking, visiting, or scandal of the circle in which she moves. She has a world of interest beyond her local associations; and while others are wondering what is the price of her furniture, or where she bought her watch; she, perhaps, is mentally solving that important question, whether civilization was ever

extinguished in a Christian country." LIZZIE.

MR. EDITOR :- I send to your correspondent (En Avant,) a quid of philosophy to chew. The following paragraph is clipped from the New York Observer. R. P.

CIGARS.—There is something in a good cigar peculiarly endearing and precious to those habituated to it; it is not so much the positive happiness it can afford, as its power anxieties of those to whom it has become as a necessary of life. It is to the body what philosophy is to the mind—a source of tran-quility. We never see an old man, after the toils of the day are over, calmly enjoying his pipe, without a sentiment of pleasure; but to see a young man puffing and prattling, creates a very different feeling. With the one it is a habit endeared and mere affectation or a vicious indulgence demanded neither by his cares nor his years.

Remember that a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered ing revelation.
that a person who tells you of the faults of the flood it others intends to tell others of your faults.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.

DEAR SIR:-The Sept. number of your paper is received, but the August number miscarried by mail. I have no reply to make to "Reynard," whatever. He has said, because the argument rallies to one centre, and that is, that a noble institution, like that of Hartford, the parent of all the Asylums, ought to be sustained and made prosperous. The wisdom of the people of England, is worthy our imitation. They have been more careful to establish and improve their two colossal universities of Oxford and Cambridge, than to multiply smaller concerns of education with less learning.

Whatever Raphael Palette may find it interesting to respond to my observations relating to the Pre Adamite period of time, I would here say one word and take my leave of the subject, -so as to old song. An indiscriminate perusal of afford other writers, other topics in your this kind of literature carried to excess, paper, so necessarily contracted in is undoubtably injurious. But there is space. I made an inadvertent mistake the plants;—when finally after many upa certain class of novels which not only in my remarks of August last, as to the elevate the mind and heart, but teach giving way to the Botanical. It was not many a valuable lesson of self-denial, so,—as I see by reference to the Bible. The plants were prior to the animals. But this does not contradict the facts myself and Mr. "A" would state. The original vegetation of the earth, rank and luxurious, was the germ of similar classes, all which were buried under the earth, and formed the coal beds.

> As the plants began then to germinate and to beautify the surface over which earthquakes had passed, animals then appeared, but at first they were too Zoophytic to be of any respectability they might, in part, like other zoophytes, have lived on the slime of the earth, and such fish as they gradually found at hand.

Were not the fishes devoured and thinned, naturalists or philosophers think they would so stock the sea as to die and putrify it. The young of a single herring or shad are astonishingly nu tion wit their minds, by the perusal of merous! Whole shoal of little herrings or shad are observed in the ocean for miles in diameter, and they are constantly devoured by whales, sharks, and other piscators, to say nothing of man, as they come up the fresh water rivers to spawn. These animals of the Saurian order, were in turn, buried in the earth, and their fossils give names to rocks. Some of the better formed animals remained, when finally man was made; and in none of the rocks of former ages, are there any remains of the human skeleton. Many great convulsions passed over the earth, prior to the creation of man.

I shall not undertake to throw any dress, or personal habits of her friends light on the scripture quoted by R. P., and neighbors. Her thoughts are not that God made animals to eat grass at to learn to meet with a fearless heart the in these things. The train of her reflec- that time, for it may not have had refer- storms on life's dark waters. ence to all the brute creation, but to such as were the innocent companions of man. And indeed taking the Scripture in its letter, for the philosophy of the case, it would seem that mankind were not permitted to devour flesh until after the flood, when God allowed it, but prohibited eating the blood. (See Gen. chap. 9, verses 3 and 4.) According to Mr. Palette's view, from these words. flesh-eating was first permitted or first used, whereas it may be supposed that the violent giants previous to the Deluge, ate animals and with the blood. The authority was given to Noah, evidently to restrict the eating of blood, "which is the life." We see from this, that the Bible alludes to matters casualto soothe irritation, and calm the nervous ly, without covering the universal

So then before Adam vegetables were turned by hot waters or fire and earth, into coal; and the Saurian reptiles and serpents into fossils. Death existed then. So we can account for the oblong consecrated, by time; with the other it is a stones, with fish bones found in them, by Dr. Buckland, under the ribs of the Ichythysauriaus. There is nothing deep, mythical or wonderful here, contradict-

The flood itself was a miracle, and can Asylum.

the preservation of the lives of animals like the bear, in winter, and needed little food for the time the ark was borne upon the waters.

christian book in geology, that of Dr. Hitchcock for example, he would find that the original plants of animals were destroyed and covered by the earth, and that much of what remained, either was created during the sixth distandth year or sixth day. For we observe that. water animals were made on the fifth easiness was felt for some time as i and that two days were cocupied in the creation of the whale. May not the but at length, not making his appear Saurians, which were amphibious, have been made when the "great whales

thousand years,—that in one of those thousand, plants over stocked all lands which were merged under the sod; and the water animals, which, in the marine, in another thousand, shows the fate of cated with Burlington, and learn that heavings and convulsions, in which the been heard of him in any quarter since various rocks were disintegrated, broken he was last seen on board the boat. in pieces and powdered and after the creation of land animals, an was made to dwell on the beautiful globe. And for this authority, when we observe that Papers will confer a favor by noticing one day with the Creater is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one we can no longer wonder, or doubt, or bewilder ourselves about the time and order of the creation, any more than about the actuality of the same.

Near Athens, Geo., Sept., 1860. J. J. FLOURNOY.

P. S. The stone found under the ribs of the Ichythysauriaus, with fish bones in it, was a petrification, made so by the action of dirt and hot water, during the dreadful earthquakes of me of the preadamite periods of creation. This is nothing strange when we see modern petrifications of wood and bones when placed in certain earths or waters I think R. P.'s original doubt fully sat ified of the truth of the Mosaic Record and the agreement with them of Geolo-

LIFE'S DARK WATERS.

There are storms on life's dark waters .-Note the care-worn look of that aged man as he pauses to rest on his staff. Once his limbs were active and his step firm. Once his eye was bright, and his cheek, now pale, glowed with the rose-tint of health, All have vanished, and now behold the wreck of the noblest work of God, proving that he has met the storms on life's dark waters.

Gaze on the lofty air and firm step of that proud youth as he bids adieu to his home and friends. No teardrops stain his cheeks his heart is firm, and he looks boldly to the future. He sees the last mountain peaks thoroughly. which surround his home fade in the distance; he utters no word, he heaves no sigh, but with a happy heart still looks onward. Thoughtless youth! You have yet

See that bright eyed maiden as she trips lightly along, heedless alike of light or s'adow. A smile is on her ruby lip, and mirth and gladness are in her eyes. Bright flow-But steel your heart for the future, fair one, for there are storms on life's dark waters.

A cold, motionless form lay shrouded in the habiliments of the grave. White locks lay folded over the rounded forehead on of sour stomach, headache and dyspepsia. which deep lines of care were plainly seen; yet a calm, heavenly smile parts his lips, waters were safely passed.

Thorough bathing and good air, dry feet and suitable clothing, should be attended to by, persons of all ages. An ill ventilated room is but the result of laziness, and all persons have access to some means of bathare not accepted, nature is apt to send a while to hate each other? fever to do the work intended by the bath-

Thomas Hood died composing-and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying cut of charity to the undertaker, who wished to turn a lively Hood.

OBITUAR?

Died, in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 30, 1860 Miss Salome F. Burseil, aged 44 years

DEAF MUTE Lost .- Two weeks ago analogous. They exist I in a torpor, Mr. Charles Woodman, of Burlington. sent to this city, from that town, a deaf mute about 17 years old, with a request that the proprietors of the Steamer San-If Mr. Palette would read some good ford would give him a passage to Boston, he being on his way to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Hartford, Conn., and being in poor circumstances. The proprietors cheerfully complied with the request, but shortly after the boat left Bucksport the lad was missed. No un was supposed he was safe on board ance, every part of the boat was most thoroughly searched, and he was no Geologists say that the six days in where to be found. The conclusion are which the creation pended, were six rived at was that he had stepped ashore at some one of the landings and returned home, as he was very home-sick. The proprietors of the boat have communi he has not returned there. Nothing ha He was very ignorant, having no knowledge of the Deaf and Dumb Alphabet these facts as he may still be in some town on or near the river.

Bangor, (Me.) Paper.

HEALTHY BREAD .- How to make i out of flour and water and a little salt and no yeast, saleratus, cream of tartar or any such vile soap making stuff.

Take as much milk-warm water a ou will want to make your batch of bread, and salt it about twice as salt as you would if you were going to mix the same quantity into saleratus bread Stir in flour enough to make a paste about as thick as a griddle cake dough Put this paste into a tin pail and set the pail into a pot of warm water on the stone hearth where the water in the pot will keep about milk-warm all the time This will give the paste an even temperature.

In four or five hours the paste will rise and foam like yeast. Then turn it into your mixing pan and mix in flour enough to make your dough for bread, and mould it in your pans ready for baking. Set the pans in a warm place, under or about the stove, and cover them over with a clean cloth or paper and let it rise, which will take about two hours, and as soon as it is fairly raised put it into a hot oven and bake it quickly and

You will have the lightest, whitest, and sweetest bread that can be made. and that is healthy and will retain the natura taste of a handful of wheat when chewed in your mouth, and is not spoiled by saleratus, cream of tartar, yeast powder, and such like drugs.

If you do not put the salt in the water you will fail to get a good rise about nine ers fill her path, flowers without a thorn. times out of ten, but follow the directions and you will seldom fail.

> If people would eat this kind of bread we should not hear of so much complaint

We have had the bread in our family for some time, and can truly say it is seeming to say that the storics and life's dark the best we ever tasted. We advise our lady readers to try it. (Ed.)

At best, life is not very long. A few smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, some pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells, ing, for cleansing and keeping open the then our little play will close, and injurer little pores of the skin, and it those means and injured will pass away. Is it worth

> EXPENSIVE HABITS. The young cannot be too careful how they acquire habits of unnecessary indulgence of appetite. Though the expense to the individual is comparatively triffing, yet the aggregate expense to the community, is enormous.

It is estimated that there are hundred million smokers in the world, and that the smokers and snuff-takers annually two miland 6 months, a graduate of the Ameri lion tons of tobacco, costing as much as the breadstuffs in Great Britain.

THE GIFT OF SPEECH.

Were we incapable of expressing our thoughts and feelings, either orally or by writing, had we no spoken or written language, our condition would be below that of the savage. Even he has a language; but deprive him of that, and it is clear that he would sink below, very far below, his present condition; and how low that would be, it is not easy to imagine. The condition of man would be depressed to the lowest point of which it is capable.

Language is the medium of blessings

innumerable and momentous. It is by language that we can give utterance to all our thoughts and emotions. Without it, every man would be the living tomb of his own thoughts and purposes. It is in language that the soul of man embodies itself, and can transmit its thoughts, its knowledge, its spirit of love and patriot sm and piety, to distant ages. Without it, eloquence would be extinct, and poetry, philosophy and religion. There could be no history, no literature, no knowledge. There could be no written constitutions, and consequently no laws. no civil and religious liberty, no form of government but such as exists among the animal tribes. But by it, and by it alone, all these live and flourish. By it, knowledge unfolds her ample scroll from the beginning of time; history records the deeds of our race; poetry gives ut-terance to the noblest thoughts and aspirations that can stir the human breast; science discloses her treasures found in air, earth and ocean. By it, exists the whole framework of society, as it is at present constituted. Without it where were the press and the pulpit; where were national and state constitutions and laws; where were schools, academies, and colleges, the seats of science and the halls of legislation; where were taste and cultivation and refinement, and all the comforts and elegance of life; where were railways and telegraphs, ships, commerce, agriculture, manufactures: where villages, cities, states, nations? Without it, where were Herodotus and Livy, Plato and Aristotle, Homer and Virgil, Wickliffe and Luther, Bacon and Milton, Edwards and Webster, and all the greater and lesser lights, who have poured the treasury of their thoughts and knowledge into the heart of nations! Without it, where were God's Book of Life? wint could we have known of God, of the origin of things, of a Saviour, of immortality? Without it, how could that gospel be disseminated through the earth? how could man be saved? There is something wonderful in the

power of man to c mmunicate his thoughts, either by articulate sounds, or by a combination of letters and words, the mere arbitrary signs of thought. Behold the printed volume! as the eye passes over its lines and pages, how wonderful it is that those arbitrary signs should be the medium of enlightening, persuading, moving and expanding the soul; should thrill it with delight, move it to laughter, or melt it to tears. And is greatly abused and perverted by mankind, yet how ennobling, how elevating, how indispensable, this splendid gift to man. How supremely the wisdom of God shines out in the communication of its use.—N. Y. Evangelist.

We give below the remainder of the toasts offered at the Dinner of the Gallaudet Association.

The American Asylum ;-The American cradle of silent training and prospective in-dustry—may this produce her graduates more worthy the name of "scholars" than those present here to give out their airy bubbles of individualism—By J. Emerson.

Moral Fragrance-may you bloom in the garden of celestial harmony, like those flowers which impart so congenial an atmosphere of sweetness around you and unfold in beau ty not only physical, but also mental, moral and spiritual.—By J. Emerson.

Our Association-May it witness many more such happy re-unions.—By Mr. Cham-

The Day we celebrate and our Mothermay the first come often and the latter never forget her children.—By Mr. Packard.
Our Alma Mater.—Of all the American

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, most venerable in years but still, excelled in vigor and usefulness by none of her blooming daughters. - By T. J. Chamberlin.

The Ladies-to their virtue we give our love; to their beauty our admiration, and to their hoops we give the way. - By Mr.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$10.

Any person in want of a good Family Sewing Machine, can be supplied by enclosing the above amount in a letter, and directing it to the Agent,

GUSTAVUS A. CONVERSE, ent riveritt bewit geben. Riadge, N. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INTENSELY INTERESTING EXERCISES-A POEM BY MRS. PEET-CHARACTER-ISTIC COMPOSITIONS BY SOME OF THE PUPILS - HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IS GREATLY ENTERTAINED AND EXCEED-INGLY DELIGHTED.

Perhaps the most interesting part of vesterday's proceedings, and, indeed, confessedly one of the most interesting visits of the Prince and suite, since their arrival in this country, was that made by the royal party to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. His Royal Highness, and the members of his suite, expressed themselves as having been exceedingly delighted with their visit. The exercises, which we fully chronicle below, were of an intensely interesting

The elegant and spacious buildings of the Asylum, are situated in a beautiful position on Washington Heights, commanding a splendid view of Hudson river. Fifty-seven acres of land, formerly occupied by Colonel Monroe, nephew of President Monroe, and designated Fanwood, in honor of his daughter Fanny, are laid out in the neatest style of landscape gardening. In these splendid grounds-worth half a million dollars-and fronting on the river, the buildings have been erected at a cost of about three hundred thousand dollars. The Asylum is in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. Accommodations are profor five hundred pupils, with every comeort and convenience. There are in the institution now, only three hundred pupils, males and females, who are arranged in fifteen different classes, for the purpose of instruction; but in erecting these new asylum buildings, the directors were wisely governed, more by anticipations for the future, than by the present actual necessities. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, is one of the most worthy institutions in the land. There are about twenty such asylums in · this country, and many more in Europe, but the New York institution is acknowledged to be the finest of them all. The system of instruction adopted in the American institutions is superior to that employed on the Continent: and the distinctive language of signs, especially in its highest developement-as when it rises in the region of abstractions, is here brought to a state of remarkable perfection. The good Abbe De L'Epee who may be said to be the father of the sign-language, and to have closely observed the natural means of communication, which the deaf mutes, whom he taught under the old system, employed among themselves to give expression to their feelings and sentiments, by selecting the most sugggestive and beautiful signs for different objects, and by careful thought and study, proceeded to develope one of the most expressive means communication between kindred minds. Since his day, experience has suggested, and led to be adopted, a number of improvements. These the pupils of this institution enjoy to the fullest extent. From the lowest stages of comprehension, they are conducted through the various graduations, to the highest forms of emotional The deaf mutes are cordially invited to enter the asylum, and if their parents are able and willing to pay for them, well and good, but in the absence of such a desirable contingency, the State pays the institution one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the maintainance and education of each person. This amount entitles each to all the privileges of the institution. The pupils are instructed in the various branches of education-reading. writing, arithmetic, geography, history, moral science and natural phylosophy, astronomy, French, logic and rhetoric, and English composition-in which some of them exhibit most astonishing proficiency. They are also instructed in the practical part of various industrial employments, ample fa-cilities for which are furnished in the institution; so that after a certain term of years, they are prepared to go out into the world intelligent citizens, and capable of providing for their own subsist-

A few weeks ago, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is one of the directors, went with Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, to see the institution, on which occasion. the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales to the city of New York, was mentioned. Several of the pupils in the higher classes were asked if they would like to have the Prince of Wales pay a visit to the Asylum, and were requested to write down their sentiments on the subject. The replies were all unanikindness of the managers of the institu- the institution are well known, and need tion, where copies were kept, we are en- no special receion. abled to give the public, the sentiments expressed on that occasion.

It affords us indescribable pleasure, this stitution, Mr Cyrus W Field, one of our have commenced. Miss E Ida Montgomery, honored directors, and lady, accompanied by member of the highest class, is also a gifted Mr Archibald, the British Consul at this lady and one of the favorites in the institution. port. As I had, no longer ago than this morning, read in one of the daily papers, an account of the efforts of Mr Archibald plete with exquisite sentiment. Another exand several other British residents in New York, to extend to the Prince of Wales, a suitable reception on his arrival at the great Western metropolis, I was surprised to meet him, and divined who he was when I first saw his name mentioned. As we are asked whether we would be pleased to have the Prince visit us, I would simply state that we would be afforded more happiness n beholding "England's hope"than by anything else. I hope the influence possessed by our distinguished visitor, will be successfully exerted on this occasion in accordance with our wishes.

Mr. David R. Tillinghast, another pupil, thus expressed his sentiments:-

We feel highly flattered by the honor which Edward M. Archibald, Esq., the British Consul in this city, has conferred upon us by visiting an institution to which we once thought little better than the brutes, owe so much for the ability to express our pleasure in s eing him and his wife. We are also glad to see Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, to whose interest, we are proud to say, that we have a good claim. Mr. Cyrus W. Field asked us whether ve wish to have the Prince of Wales come here. It is with pleasure that we say yes. We hope that Mr. Archibald will be pleased to acquiesce in our earnest request to bring the Prince here, which he can do, on account of his connection with the British government.

Miss E. Ada Montgomery gave expression to her feelings on the subject, a the following beautiful manner: -

It is with unfeigned pleasure, that we gain extend a welcome, as genial as the sunhine, which to day enlivens the earth, to Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field, and the lady and gen-tleman who accompany them. Of the latter, we are informed that he is the English Consul, and although we cannot greet him with his national air of "God save the Queen," such a welcome as is in the power of the voice less to give, we most cordially tender. We are asked whether we should like to see the Prince of Wales, and although I acknowledge no nobility, save such as Pope describes, no aristocracy in the crimson life current that courses alike through our veins, I unhesitat- nity or many ingly answer, yes, for to see him to whom, in comiall probability will be entrusted the supremator of the power, under God, over millions of people, and the government of the greatest empire on earth and in addition to all this, the son of one to be whose son were alone a passport to our hearts, would be indeed an honor and a happiness to be oft recurred to through life — a white day amidst many dark ones. To us the visit of the heir apparent of British throne to this country, seems an auspicious omen, and an event which will tend to draw still closer the bond of sympathy, which must ever exist between people so closely allied, as are those of England and America, and that the love current, flashing along 'the golden cord,' may, unlike the electrical fluid whose flow we once celebrated, never be interrupted, even temporarily, is our earnest hope and wish. Thus it is observed that the inmates them

selves expressed a strong desire to see his Royal Highness. A visit to the institution, how ever, had already been designed as a part of the programme of his sojourn in New York.

After visiting the University yesterday, the Free Academy, the Central Park, where he planted an English oak and an American elm, and the residence of Mayor Wood, on the Bloomingdale road, where he partook of an elegant repast, it was arranged that the Prince Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The matter had been kept comparatively quiet; yet a large but exceedingly select party of ladies and gentlemen met at the institution to participate in the pleasures of the occasion.

At the institution everything had been well arranged in good season, without any hurry or bustle. It was expected that the distinguished strangers would arrive at 3 o'clock. Half an hour before, the children were seated in the spacious chapel on the second floor, where they are in the habit of assembling daily, morning and evening, for prayers, and where regular religious exercises are held on the Sabbath. The spectators, who were present by special invitation, also secured their seats in good season. The chapel, which accommodates about eight hundred, was filled to its utmost capacity, and everything was waiting for the appearance of the Prince.

While he is yet absent, it is interesting and instructive to glance around the room. At the eastern end, arranged on the platform, are large slates upon which the pupils are write. The three front seats are reserved for the Prince of Wales and suit, and such invited guests as may accompany the party. The pupils, ranging from the ages of ten to twenty years, are seated immediately behind-the males on the one side and the females on the other. Behind these are the spectators crowded out to the door. There are a number of noticeable persons present. Perhaps th most important and interesting individual in the room is the principal of the institution, Harvy P. Peet, L. L. D. He learned the art of teaching deaf mutes from the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who was the first instructor of the language of signs, in this country. Dr. Gallaudet taught in the American Asyum at Hartford. Dr. Peet went there in 1822, nearly forty years ago, and attained distinction in the art of teaching. About ten years later he came to the Asylum in New York, which at that time had few in number and an insubject. The replies were all unanimous for his coming; and, through the in assisting materially to build up and improve

In the chapel are also seen his acree sons, who are all teachers in the institution, the eldest of whom, Isaac Lewis Peet, A. M., is Vice Principal. The Mr. Willis Hubbard, one of the pupils wife of this gentleman is a semi mute, and a most gifted and estimable personage. She has composed some verses giving a welcome to the Prince, which will be better interpreted after delightful afternoon, to welcome to our in- his Royal Highness arrives and the exercises She has a yourful command of written language, and writer beautiful compositions, receedingly extented young lady, one who has been in the asslum for nearly a dozen years, is Miss Gertrule Walter, whose exquisite delcacy of feeling and unsurpassed attainments in the language of signs in its highest forms have elicited the admiration of all who know her. There is also sitting on one of the seats on the same side of the room, an interesting little orphan girl who was picked up in one the worst neighborhoods of the city, taken to the Asylum and named Mary Fanwood-after the title of the estate upon which the asylum is situated. One of the young men sitting near the platform is David R. Tillinghast, a young gentleman of bri liant talents and ex-tensive acquirements. Other pupils scarcely less interesting are in the room, but we have not opportunity to describe them, for there is an excitement among the voiceless, and in subdued tones those who are blessed with the gift of speech murmur the announcement that

the Prince is coming."

Precisely atthree o clock in the afternoon, chapel. Walking with Mr. Winthrop, the President, the Prince of Wales entered the chapel, accompanied by the members of the party and followed by the trustees of the institution. All the people rose when he entered and when he depreached the platform resumed their seats again. It was a beautiful sight to witness the jet of the pupils, which was com-municated to each other in their own peculiar manner. The Prince sat between the President and Mayor Wood, on one of the front seats. Then Dr. Harvy T. Peet rose and addressed his Royal Highness as follows:--

BARON RENFREW-In behalf of the institu tion which I have the honor to represent, I beg leave to tender you a cordial welcome, not the less sincere, although of necessity it must be brief. In your tour throughout our extensive country, you must have seen every variety of natural scenery—our lakes, our rivers, our mountains, our broad prairies, our municipal institutions-and have everywhere, I trust, received that respect and consideration due to your lordship's high position and future prospects. But this is the first institution of the kind that your lordship has visited. It was founded in 1817, and has steadily increased from time to time as the wants of the commuits object is to restore to the those who are deprived to im-

moral light to them who sit in darkness. It numbers three hundred pupils, divided into fifteen classes; but only two of them can be exhibited on the present occasion—those who have been here only four weeks, and those who have been here seven and eight years.

The Prince: rose, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgements. Three boys and three girls from a class which had been in the Asylum only four weeks were then brought upon the stage. It was explained that when they came, they did not know their own names, could neither read nor write; but they had since learned to form letters with a pen, to distinguish between written and printed characters, and had become familiar with about twenty words. They first wrote their names. Mr. Gamage one of the teachers then led them through several exercises, making the signs for "cat," "dog," "cow," "horse," and "a blue bird"—the names of which they wrote upon their slates. These fine attainments in short a time elicited the admiration of all. They were introduced for the purpose of showing from how low a point of intellectual comprehension the instructors were compelled to

dies and three young gentlemen from the high sought to give ears to the deaf and dumb, introduced them to the company. A showest class. He introduced the visitors to these pupils by the aid of signs. The President sug gested that some questions should be propounded to bring out the powers of the pupils. The reply was that the royal party were delighted to meet them, and wished the pupils to write on the slates whatever they chose. They turned to their slates, and while they were busy writing the interim was occupied by one of them-Miss Walter-in rendering into signs the following piece of poetry, which had been composed for the occasion by Mrs. Peet.

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

BY MRS. MARY TOLES PEET. Once from beyond the azure sea,

There came to us a welcome tone: Men paused amid their strife and toil To list the voice from England's throne.

And soon from out the oceans's depths, Where master minds a chain had bound, A strong pulsation shook the land, And silevce hushed the New World's sound.

How breathlessly men stopped to count The throbs that came with measured bear Till one by one with trembling joy, Beheld the mystic bond complete.

The strange new thrill sped fast and far. And waking joy throughout the land, Went forth-the greeting England sent, "We'll evermore go hand in hand."

Old Ocean in his wild dismay, That man from him his power had won, To part the nations, rent the bond; But England sends us now her son. Right loyally we greet him, too, For every heart should bend, I ween, In homage to such worth as that Which sits enshrin'd in England's Queen. And though no purples hang above The brave young Briton here; Yet retinues of kindred hearts

Send up to Heaven this cheer :-God save the Queen-God save the Prince And blessings on them shower, And strengthen every rightful cause

That adds to England's power."

These verses were expressed in the language of signs by Miss Walter, in a truly wonderful and effective manner, the eyes of every one all the while being riveted, not upon the Prince, but on the lady. When she had finished, a general sentiment of entire satisfaction was distinctly visible in the faces of the illustrious guests.

The compositions were by this time completed, and the Vice Principal proceeded to read them from the slates. Mr. Henry A Rumrill, wrote as follows :-

It is a high compliment to us to receive his lovely afternoon, a call from Lord Ren frew, the Duke of Newcastle, Mayor Wood and a number of other distinguished personages, and we acknowledge it a delightful task to tell how we feel to have the son of the party arrived in front of the institution. They immediately alighted, were met by the President and trustees, and escorted up to the chapel. Walking with Mr. Winthrop, the have not the least hope of being able to give him a suitable welcome, as we fear we are children as compared to his high stand-

> Mr. Willis Hubbard expressed his feelngs thus:-

It is with unbounded pleasure we welcome to our institution, the Prince of Wales or Baron Renfrew, under which hereditary title, he is travelling in this country with his suite. As our silent tongues will not permit us to welcome him by chanting national airs, we hope that our giving Baron Renfrew a heartfelt welcome in writing on these slates, the materials of which came from the province of which he is styled the Prince, will be sufficient to express our true feelings.

Mr. David R. Tillinghast's, read as fol-

It is with a full appreciation of the great nonor which the Prince of Wales has conferred upon us that we extend a cordial welcome to him. We feel that our speaking fellow men who have greeted him in every part of this country which he has passed through, could not be more cordial than we in expressing our pleasure in seeing him. We see in the Prince, a future king of the British empire, who will count, among his subjects, millions of free and Christian men. For such a vast responsibility the Prince has been prepared by a mother whom I regard as the most Christian queen I ever read of in history.

Then came the sentiments of the two young ladies.

Miss E Ida Montgomery, gave form to her thoughts in the following manner:-

From the length and breadth of our land has rolled one glad acclaim of welcome to the heir of England, and the son of her peerless Queen; and though we may not join our voices in the glad roll of sound, our pleasure is not the less heartfelt, nor our welcome the less warm to him to whom the world looks as the future ruler of its mightiest nation, and the proud retinue of England and America's noblemen who accompany him here to-day. Others have ex-pressed far better than it is given us to do and a tongue to the voiceless. And though the methods pursued in this country and in England may be different, the spirit is the same, and when again the white we would wish him to remember that there cause God hath sealed their lips.

the following :-

one which stands rivalled in honor and glory by none in the annals of this institution, viz., the call of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with some of the most distinguished nobility of England. We had, High Bridge. The visit to the Deaf and for quite a period looked forward anxiously Dumb Asylum formed an interesting and and yet hopefully, to the hour in which we should behold the son of the universally honored queen of one of the greatest of empires, in speaking of the power of which it has as justly as beautifully been remarked, "she has spotted the surface of the whole world with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

The greatest satisfaction was expressed with these compositions. Here the Prince at any place, unless Sundays intervened was requested to indicate a few subjects for Many families would rejoice to have this the pupils to write upon." His Royal High. custom introduced in the United States. ness suggested "Music." "The Atlantic somebody added "The Clouds." Music was sores.

the most difficult subject for deaf mutes, who never heard a soul inspiring strain, to write upon. Here is what Miss Montgom. ery wrote about it :-

I have been asked to express my idea of music, that all powerful influence which holds the hearts of men in such a mysteri. ous thrall, which has power to disarm the savage and cause the wild beast to forget its fierceness, creating while it lasts, a brief but ecetatic millenium—that incomprehensible something which gushed from the overflowing heart of David, heralded the birth of the Saviour, and now floats around the throne of God. What it may be in its bodily shape, if I may so express it, I know not, but I know its spirit to be harmony

is not alone through the medium of music that this divine spirit can make its influence felt, for we can see it in the ceaseless beat of the ocean, the dark flow of the river, and even in the waving arms and blended colors of the trees that crown our own Palisades. Nor is music alone, found in inanimate nature, in things perishable, for there are those whose lives are but one grand pean, which at last merges in the perfect harmony of the perfected of God.

Mr. Hubbard wrote of the Atlantic Cable Since Professor Morse applied electricity to wires, for the purpose of conveying messages from one place to another with lightning rapidity, it has been the object of ma ny scientific gentlemen, to establish a cable across the Atlantic Ocean, between the United States and Great Britian. A trial was made, and several messages were conveyed across the wide Atlantic. Holidays were given in the largest cities in honor of the triumph, and all the true citizens of England and America rejoiced at the new tie that bound us to our mother country. But all these were destined to be disappointed, for after working a few weeks, the cable refused to carry messages across the ocean.

Miss Eastman wrote this paragraph upon the same subject :--

One of the proudest and noblest triumphs of American genius we esteem that of the submarine telegraph, which forms one of the most important links in the great chain of national interests which connect this with the mother country, and though it prove failure—which it is universally hoped it will not-the fame of its inventor, will in no wise be diminished, nor we believe, the deep and mutual interests which unite the two greatest nations on the surface of the earth will be one atom lessened.

Mr. Tillinghast thus briefly spoke of the mammoth vessel:—

The Great Eastern is a grand specimen of what English genius could achieve. This achievement in mechanical science is ranked among the proudest triumphs of which the British boast. This great ship may be one of the signs that "the sword will soon be turned into the plough share, and the spear into the pruning hook."

Miss Eastman said only this about the clouds :—

I have been requested to give my ideas n connection with clouds, the exact nature of which I do not profess to be a good naturalist enough to explain, yet I know they are filled with that indispensable beverage to both man and nature, without which no amount of gold and jewels could purchase life, and that they constitute one of the chief beauties of the firmament.

It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the pleasure which the Prince and party felt at this enteresting entertainment. After those compositions had been read, Mr. Gamage rendered in pantomime the scene of Christ stilling the tempest, which was executed in a highly artistic manner. the objects of our institution, and the degree The Prince of Wales and his suite then asof success which has attended these who, The Prince of Wales and his suite then as-the next was a selection of three young la- in imitation of their Divine Master, have er of boquets almost deluged his Royal Highness, who smiled and appeared particularly pleased. He gave his autograph to cliffs of Albion, as they rise from the ocean's Mrs. Peet, the author of the poem, to whom, blue, announce that "merrie England" is together with Miss Walter, he was personnear, and the heart of our guest beats high ally presented. It was expected that the visit would be limited to fifteen minutes, are those among them who are silent be- but when that time had expired, the Prince expressed his desire to remain longer, and Miss Augusta S Eastman's slate contained accordingly the exercises were protracted for nearly an hour. He, together with the The event which has led to our introduction Duke of Newcastle and other members of to the stage this auspicious afternoon, is the party repeated that they had been gratified far beyond their expectations. At last they proceeded from the chapel, and, re-Dumb Asylum formed an interesting passage in the tour of the Prince, and the occasion will be a memorable one in the an-

[New York Herald.

All the visits to the palace of the Queen of England are restricted to three days-the first day for the arrival, the second for the reception, and the last for the departure. The Prince of Wales has rightly observed this practice in his tour through the United States, never stopping more than three days

Envy is like a fly that passes all the Cable," and the "Great Eastern;" and body's sounder parts, and dwells upon the